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EXAMINER	
LETT, THOMAS J	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/781,531	TOEBES ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Thomas J. Lett	2626	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *02 November 2004*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-45* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-45* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *04 May 2001* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *11/02/04*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed 02 November 2004 considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant argues that Safai does not provide a reference platform that identifies a service provider. Examiner responds that the operator manually using the computer to identify the service provider is the same as the reference platform being operable to identify a service provider. It is inherent that the operator in the Safai patent has to use the computer to identify the service provider before the user may employ the services of the service provider. In this case, the computer is operable by the user to identify the service provider. Applicant does not claim that these devices do their functions without user intervention.

Examiner also responds that the service provider will also send configuration data to the computer in order to configure the computer as a customer. This may be done during initial setup or during subsequent interaction(s) between computer and service provider. Safai teaches that a server 730 might transmit a requested code for an application program through Internet 728, ISP 726, local network 722 and communication interface 718. In accordance with the invention, one such downloaded application provides for image transport and authentication, col. 20, lines 1-9.

With respect to claims 1, 13 and 21, Applicant's arguments do not comply with 37 CFR 1.111(c) because they do not clearly point out the patentable novelty which he or she thinks the claims present in view of the state of the art disclosed by the references

cited or the objections made. Further, they do not show how the amendments avoid such references or objections.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 1-13, 18, 44 and 45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Safai (US Patent 6,715,003 B1).

With respect to claim 1, Safai discloses a device for processing digital images comprising:

a reference platform (computer system 700, see Fig. 7);

a camera interface (input device 714, which can be a camera 102 (that receives image data) which has a virtual keyboard as described within device 108 (see col. 8, lines 65-67 and see camera components in Fig. 2) coupled to the reference platform, the camera interface operable to receive one or more digital images; and

communication interface (communication interface 718) coupled to the reference platform, the communication interface operable to communicate said digital images to a wide area network (internet 728), the reference platform operable to identify an entity

(server 730) on the wide area network to which the communication interface sends said data images, the reference platform operable to receive configuration data from said entity, the configuration data operable to control communication of said digital images (a server 730 might transmit a requested code for an application program through Internet 728, ISP 726, local network 722 and communication interface 718. In accordance with the invention, one such downloaded application provides for image transport and authentication, col. 20, lines 3-9).

With respect to claim 2, Safai discloses that computer system 700 includes a bus 702 or other communication mechanism for communicating information, and a processor 704 coupled with bus 702 for processing information (col 18, lines 24-27), which reads on the reference platform comprises a processor operable to execute instructions; and

computer system 700 also includes a main memory 706, such as a random access memory (RAM) or other dynamic storage device, coupled to bus 702 for storing information and instructions to be executed by processor 704 (col 18, lines 27-31), which reads on the reference platform comprises a data storage media operable to store configuration data and said digital input.

With respect to claim 3, Safai discloses that network link 720 may provide a connection through local network 722 to a host computer 724 or to data equipment operated by an Internet Service Provider (ISP) 726 (col 19, lines 55-58), which reads on the communication interface device is operable to communicate to a service provider.

With respect to claim 4, Safai discloses that communication interface 718 may be a modem to provide a data communication connection to a corresponding type of telephone line (col 19, lines 42-45), which reads on the communication interface is a dial up modem.

With respect to claim 5, Safai discloses that Network link 720 typically provides data communication through one or more networks to other data devices (col 19, lines 53-54) and ISP 726 in turn provides data communication services through the world wide packet data communication network now commonly referred to as the "Internet" 728 (col 19, lines 58-60), which reads on the communication interface is to a broadband enabled network.

With respect to claim 6, Safai discloses that alternatively, the communications port 214 is an Ethernet interface (col 6, lines 15-17) and aspects of the invention may be implemented on Fig. 7, which reads on wherein the communication interface is an Ethernet network.

With respect to claim 7, Safai discloses the communication interface is a token ring (images are received by a digital camera over a communications medium, for example, a network, any type of interface connection, or over a wireless connection, col. 11, lines 6-11).

With respect to claim 8, Safai discloses the communication interface is FDDI (Fiber Distributed Data Interface) (images are received by a digital camera over a communications medium, for example, a network, any type of interface connection, or over a wireless connection, col. 11, lines 6-11).

With respect to claim 9, Safai discloses the communication interface is an ATM (Asynchronous Transfer Mode) network (images are received by a digital camera over a communications medium, for example, a network, any type of interface connection, or over a wireless connection, col. 11, lines 6-11).

With respect to claim 10, Safai discloses network link 720 typically provides data communication through one or more networks to other data devices. For example, network link 720 may provide a connection through local network 722 to data equipment operated by an Internet Service Provider (ISP) 726. The ISP would use the TCP/IP protocol for transmission (col 19, lines 53-58), which reads on the communication interface uses TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol).

With respect to claim 11, Safai discloses common forms of computer-readable media include, for example, a floppy disk, a flexible disk, a hard disk, magnetic tape, many other magnetic medium, a CD-ROM, any other optical medium, punch cards, paper tape, any other physical medium with patterns of holes, a RAM, a PROM, an EPROM, a FLASH-EPROM, any other memory chip or cartridge, a carrier wave as described hereinafter, and any other medium from which a computer can read (col 19, lines 14-21), which reads on the camera interface is selected from a group consisting of Smart Media, Compact Flash, USB, BlueTooth, Sony Memory Stick, floppy disk, compact disk, and zip disk.

With respect to claim 12, Safai discloses that alternatively, the communications port 214 is an Ethernet interface (col 6, lines 15-17) and aspects of the invention may

be implemented on Fig. 7, which reads on a digital camera coupled to the reference platform.

With respect to claim 13, Safai discloses that one or more digital images are thereby formed by the camera and stored in its memory for later use, viewing or manipulation (col 22, lines 30-32), which reads on providing image data on a storage;

the software elements 220 of camera 100 may generate the menu displays of FIG. 9A through FIG. 9D and FIG. 10 and cooperate with software elements executed by server 810 to carry out services 802 (col, lines 24-27), which reads on connecting the storage media(*of camera*) to a reference platform(*server*);

transfer one or more digital images from camera 100 to a personal computer, workstation, or other electronic device (col. 25, lines 37-41), which reads on transferring the image data to the reference platform;

a photographic service provider, such as a photo development business, photograph or film processing business, camera shop, or other service bureau ("photo service provider"), can be located logically separate or remote from the service provider 800 and the owner of camera 100 (col 20, lines 51-55), which reads on connecting the reference platform to a service provider identified by the reference platform (Examiner notes that a service provider must inherently be identified if the service provider is to interact with the customer);

receiving configuration data from the service provider (Examiner notes that the configuration data as indicated on page 8 of the Specification is data normally negotiated during computer-service provider interaction); and

the photo service provider provides development, printing and/or transport services for photographic prints or other photographic elements such as negatives, internegatives, interpositives, motion picture film, etc., that are produced based on digital images, to a user of camera 100 (col 20, lines 59-64), which reads on uploading the image data to the service provider in response to the configuration data.

With respect to claim 18, Safai discloses that a photographic print of the digital image is printed on a photographic printer associated with the service provider (col. 3, lines 27-39), which reads on the step of enabling the service provider to print the image.

With respect to claim 44, Safai discloses that network link 720 may provide a connection through local network 722 to a host computer 724 or to data equipment operated by an Internet Service Provider (ISP) 726 (col 19, lines 54-58), which reads on contacting a service provider identified by said reference platform;

Network link 720 typically provides data communication through one or more networks to an Internet Service Provider (ISP) 726 (col 19, lines 53-58), which reads on submitting information to said service provider;

a user of camera 100 has access to an account with service provider 800. The user may utilize the account, for example, for World Wide Web or Internet access using a personal computer or workstation(col 20, lines 28-31), which reads on creating an account for said user by said service provider;

transfer one or more digital images from camera 100 to a personal computer, workstation, or other electronic device (col. 25, lines 37-41), which reads on receiving image data at said reference platform;

Computer system 700 also includes a communication interface 718 coupled to bus 702. Communication interface 718 provides a two-way data communication coupling to a network link 720 (col 19, lines 38-41), which reads on connecting said reference platform to a communication receptacle;

and Network link 720 (*part of 700*) typically provides data communication through one or more networks to other data devices (col 19, lines 53-54), which reads on contacting said service provider with said reference platform;

computer system 700 may request an application program through Internet 728, ISP 726, local network 722 and communication interface 718. In accordance with the invention, one such downloaded application provides for image transport and authentication as described herein (col 19, lines 53-54), which reads on wherein said reference platform receives configuration script to control communication of image data from said reference platform to said service provider without user interaction.

With respect to claim 45, Safai discloses a method processing digital images comprising the steps of:

connecting an imaging device (camera 100) to a reference platform (service provider 800), see Fig. 8;

generating a print request form (see Fig. 10) with said imaging device (camera), said print request form designating at least one image file ("#4 Sally") in said image device for processing;

downloading a configuration script to said reference platform (service provider 800 receives user configuration data to enable authorized use of image services, col. 21, lines 40-45);

uploading said print request form and said at least one image file to a service provider via said reference platform in response to said configuration script (service provider 800 receives user configuration data to enable authorized use of image services if the username and password information are correct, col. 21, lines 40-45); processing said at least one image file according to said print request form for generating a processed image (photo service provider provides development, printing and/or transport services for photographic prints or other photographic elements such as negatives, internegatives, interpositives, motion picture film, etc., that are produced based on digital images, to a user of camera 100, col. 20, lines 59-64); and

delivering said processed image to a user (the delivery may be automatic; for example, the photographic print may be automatically stuffed into an envelope to which an automatically-generated mailing label is applied, col. 28, lines 27-30).

3. Claims 22-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Bandaru et al (USPN 6,535,228 B1).

With respect to claim 22, Bandaru et al disclose a method for processing digital images comprising the steps of:

providing for a reference platform (a digital media frame (DMF) 102 is shown in Fig. 1);

establishing a standard default profile in the reference platform (user profile can later be used as a default configuration for the corresponding DMF, col. 11, lines 38-39);

connecting a reference platform to a website for setting initial user profile information (the DMF device can connect to a web page allowing users to customize profiles, col. 11, lines 26-39); and

downloading initial user profile information onto the reference platform (the DMF can be configured by PC 708, col. 11, lines 53-56).

With respect to claim 23, Bandaru et al disclose providing a modem (DMF 701 uses a cellular modem to communicate with PC 712, col. 11, lines 6-8); and setting a phone number to dial (Examiner notes that it is inherent to use set a phone number to dial when using a modem. In addition, many modems are configured to automatically dial a set number).

With respect to claim 24, Bandaru et al disclose user profile information is selected from a group consisting of: a username and password; an identification number of a device; method of payment; setting allow access; printing preference; printing location preference; mailing preference; and an e-mailing preference (a DMF owner may sign on to the DMF network using a unique user or member identification associated with an account on the DMF network, col. 15, lines 30-36. In addition, Examiner notes that the user profile allows for setting changes unique to each user of DMF devices).

With respect to claim 25, Bandaru et al disclose a method for processing digital images comprising the steps of:

providing for a reference platform (a digital media frame (DMF) 102 is shown in Fig. 1);

establishing a standard default profile in the reference platform (user profile can later be used as a default configuration for the corresponding DMF, col. 11, lines 38-39); and

establishing initial user profile information on the reference platform without requiring user interface (After the user completes the selection, the DMF network service creates a user profile and stores the selected categories in the user profile. The user profile can later be used as a default configuration for the corresponding DMF, col. 11, lines 36-39 and DMF 701 may contain configuration software, which allows DMF 701 to configure itself, col. 11, lines 55-56).

With respect to claim 26, Bandaru et al disclose user profile information is selected from a group consisting of: a username and password; an identification number of a device; method of payment; setting allow access; printing preference; printing location preference; mailing preference; and an e-mailing preference (a DMF owner may sign on to the DMF network using a unique user or member identification associated with an account on the DMF network, col. 15, lines 30-36. In addition, Examiner notes that the user profile allows for setting changes unique to each user of DMF devices).

With respect to claim 27, Bandaru et al disclose a method for processing digital images comprising the steps of:

providing a reference platform device from a retail outlet to consumer (a digital media frame (DMF) 102 is shown in Fig. 1), and Examiner notes that it is inherent that any service or good can be obtained from a retail outlet for a fee, rental charge, or complimentary;

connecting the device to a central server (DMF server 720 is a network server that provides DMF network service for DMF devices connected to the network, col. 11, lines 19-21);

establishing an account with the central server (the DMF owner may sign on to the DMF network using a unique user or member identification associated with an account on the DMF network, col. 15, lines 34-36);

configuring the device (user profile can later be used as a default configuration for the corresponding DMF, col. 11, lines 38-39);

uploading images to the central server; and directing the central server to process images (DMF server 720 is a network server that provides DMF network service for DMF devices connected to the network, col. 11, lines 20-21).

With respect to claim 28, Bandaru et al disclose the step of providing the reference platform device consumer further comprises giving the device to the consumer for free (Examiner notes that it is inherent that any service or good can be obtained from a retail outlet for a fee, rental charge, or complimentary).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 14-17, 19 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Safai (US Patent 6,715,003 B1) in view of Wasula et al (US PGPUB 20020054224 A1). Safai discloses that one or more digital images are thereby formed by the camera and stored in its memory for later use, viewing or manipulation (col 22, lines 30-32), which reads on providing image data on a storage;

the software elements 220 of camera 100 may generate the menu displays of FIG. 9A through FIG. 9D and FIG. 10 and cooperate with software elements executed by server 810 to carry out services 802 (col, lines 24-27), which reads on connecting the storage media(*of camera*) to a reference platform(*server*);

a photographic service provider, such as a photo development business, photograph or film processing business, camera shop, or other service bureau ("photo service provider"), can be located logically separate or remote from the service provider 800 and the owner of camera 100 (col 20, lines 51-55), which reads on connecting the reference platform to a service provider; and

the photo service provider provides development, printing and/or transport services for photographic prints or other photographic elements such as negatives,

internegatives, interpositives, motion picture film, etc., that are produced based on digital images, to a user of camera 100 (col 20, lines 59-64), which reads on uploading the image data to the service provider.

With respect to claim 14, Safai does not disclose editing the uploaded image data on the service provider. Wasula et al discloses that after the image is transferred and stored in a destination directory, the digital image transfer application program looks for an "image editing application preference" field (e.g., "RunApp" line 8 in FIG. 3A) in the profile of that image, for example, Adobe PhotoDeluxe software (para 40, lines 26-31). The destination directory where the editing takes place can be on a hard disk space of the Network Service Provider 70 (para 40, lines 18-19). Safai and Wasula et al are analogous art because they are from the similar problem solving area of transferring image data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to add the feature of Wasula et al to Safai in order to obtain a remote edit feature. The motivation for doing so would be to edit an image at a remote location.

With respect to claim 15, Safai does not disclose processing the image data in the storage media. Wasula et al discloses that after the image is transferred and stored in a destination directory, the digital image transfer application program looks for an "image editing application preference" field (e.g., "RunApp" line 8 in FIG. 3A) in the profile of that image, for example, Adobe PhotoDeluxe software (para 40, lines 26-31). The destination directory where the editing takes place can be on a hard disk space of the Network Service Provider 70 (para 40, lines 18-19). Safai and Wasula et al are

analogous art because they are from the similar problem solving area of transferring image data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to add the feature of Wasula et al to Safai in order to obtain a remote image-processing feature. The motivation for doing so would be to process an image stored at a remote location.

With respect to claim 16, Safai does not disclose deleting image data from the storage media after each image is uploaded. Wasula et al discloses that the image can then be deleted from the removable memory card 30 of the digital camera 10 (block 470), according to the "Erase After Transfer" field (line 10 in FIG. 3A). Alternatively, a global preference can be stored in the firmware memory 28 of the digital camera 10 and used for all transfers (para 40, lines 33-38). Safai and Wasula et al are analogous art because they are from the similar problem solving area of transferring image data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to add the feature of Wasula et al to Safai in order to obtain a feature of removing a transferred image from a camera memory. The motivation for doing so would be to save memory space.

With respect to claim 17, Safai discloses the customer can use the browser to connect to the HTTP server of the service provider and view images that the customer has sent to the service provider from the customer's camera 100 using the mechanisms outline above (col 28, lines 39-44), which reads on enabling a user to view the image via a web browser.

With respect to claim 19, Safai discloses that services 602 create a Web document, for example, a file in the hypertext markup language (HTML) format (col 16, lines 37-38), which reads on the step of creating a web page with the image data.

With respect to claim 20, Safai discloses that the external service provider might offer manual image enhancement, preparation of poster-size prints or other specialty items, bulk image storage, etc. (col 21, lines 60-62) and the customer can order reprints or other products incorporating an image or images, such as calendars, t-shirts, etc (col 28, lines 44-46), which reads on the step of creating a compact disk with the image data.

5. Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Safai (US Patent 6,715,003 B1) in view of Paz-Pujalt et al (US PGPUB 20040085576 A1). Safai discloses that one or more digital images are thereby formed by the camera and stored in its memory for later use, viewing or manipulation (col 22, lines 30-32), which reads on providing image data on a storage;

the software elements 220 of camera 100 may generate the menu displays of FIG. 9A through FIG. 9D and FIG. 10 and cooperate with software elements executed by server 810 to carry out services 802 (col, lines 24-27), which reads on connecting the storage media(*of camera*) to a reference platform(*server*);

a photographic service provider, such as a photo development business, photograph or film processing business, camera shop, or other service bureau

("photo service provider"), can be located logically separate or remote from the service provider 800 and the owner of camera 100 (col. 20, lines 51-55), which reads on connecting the reference platform to a service provider; and

the photo service provider provides development, printing and/or transport services for photographic prints or other photographic elements such as negatives, internegatives, interpositives, motion picture film, etc., that are produced based on digital images, to a user of camera 100 (col 20, lines 59-64), which reads on uploading the image data to the service provider. Safai does not disclose the step of directing the image data to be processed at a processing center in close proximity to the end user. Paz-Pujalt et al disclose using the information identifying the location of the recipient to select a local printing station for the recipient from a plurality of local printing stations. Safai and Paz-Pujalt et al are analogous art because they are from the similar problem solving area of transferring image data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to add the feature of Paz-Pujalt et al to Safai in order to obtain a feature of transfer of image data to a nearby location. The motivation for doing so would be to access the image data at a convenient location.

6. Claims 29-43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bandaru et al (USPN 6,535,228 B1) in view of Safai (USPN 6,715,003 B1).

With respect to claim 29, Bandaru et al does not disclose the step of directing the central server to process images further comprises the step of printing the images at printer at the central server's site. Safai discloses a photographic print of the digital image is printed on a photographic printer associated with the service provider, col. 3,

lines 27-39. Bandaru et al and Safai are analogous art because they are from the similar problem solving area of transferring image data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to add the printing feature of Safai to Bandaru et al in order to obtain a remote printer. The motivation for doing so would be to print data remotely.

With respect to claim 30, Bandaru et al does not disclose the step of impressing the images onto a CD with a CD writer. Safai discloses that the external service provider might offer manual image enhancement, preparation of poster-size prints or other specialty items, bulk image storage, etc. (col 21, lines 60-62) and the customer can order reprints or other products incorporating an image or images, such as calendars, t-shirts, etc. (col 28, lines 44-46). Bandaru et al and Safai are analogous art because they are from the similar problem solving area of transferring image data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to add the custom product creation feature of Safai to Bandaru et al in order to obtain a custom CD of images. The motivation for doing so would be to create a CD of image data.

With respect to claim 31, Bandaru et al does not disclose the step of directing the central server process images further comprises the step of placing the images on a web site. Safai discloses that services 602 are configured to upload the photos received from camera 100 to a designated server or Web site. In response, services 602 creates a Web document. The selected photos are converted into image files, and the image files are hyperlinked into the HTML file, col. 16, lines 31-40). Bandaru et al

and Safai are analogous art because they are from the similar problem solving area of transferring image data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to add the webpage creation feature of Safai to Bandaru et al in order to obtain a webpage. The motivation for doing so would be to create a webpage of image data.

With respect to claim 32, Bandaru et al does not disclose the step of directing that the images be forwarded to a server at a local store. Safai discloses a more automatic method to transfer digital images to a developer or other entity that can prepare photographic prints, col. 3, lines 13-17 and a photographic service provider, such as a photo development business, photograph or film processing business, camera shop, or other service bureau ("photo service provider"), can be located logically separate or remote from the service provider 800 and the owner of camera 100 (col 20, lines 51-55). Bandaru et al and Safai are analogous art because they are from the similar problem solving area of transferring image data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to add the automatic transfer of image data to an image developing entity of Safai to Bandaru et al in order to obtain a more convenient way to process images. The motivation for doing so would be to avoid a time-consuming trip to a retailer.

With respect to claim 33, Bandaru et al does not disclose the step of printing the images at a printer at the local store's site. Safai discloses a more automatic method to transfer digital images to a developer or other entity that can prepare photographic prints, col. 3, lines 13-17 and a photographic service provider, such as a photo

development business, photograph or film processing business, camera shop, or other service bureau ("photo service provider"), can be located logically separate or remote from the service provider 800 and the owner of camera 100 (col 20, lines 51-55). Bandaru et al and Safai are analogous art because they are from the similar problem solving area of transferring image data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to add the remote printing of image data to an image developing entity of Safai to Bandaru et al in order to obtain a more convenient way to process images. The motivation for doing so would be to print images at a convenient retailer.

With respect to claim 34, Bandaru et al does not disclose impressing the images onto a CD with a CD writer at the local store's site. Safai discloses that the external service provider might offer manual image enhancement, preparation of poster-size prints or other specialty items, bulk image storage, etc. (col 21, lines 60-62) and the customer can order reprints or other products incorporating an image or images, such as calendars, t-shirts, etc. (col 28, lines 44-46). Bandaru et al and Safai are analogous art because they are from the similar problem solving area of transferring image data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to add the custom product creation feature of Safai to Bandaru et al in order to obtain a custom CD of images. The motivation for doing so would be to create a CD of image data.

With respect to claim 35, Bandaru et al does not disclose directing that the images be forwarded to the user. Safai discloses a more automatic way to deliver the

completed photographic prints to the intended recipient without requiring multiple visits or trips by the camera owner to the developer, col. 3, lines 13-17). Bandaru et al and Safai are analogous art because they are from the similar problem solving area of transferring image data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to add the delivery-to-client feature of Safai to Bandaru et al in order to obtain a more convenient way to receive images. The motivation for doing so would be to print images at a convenient retailer and receive print images from the retailer.

With respect to claim 36, Bandaru et al does not disclose printing the images at a printer at the user's site. Safai discloses CPU 210 is also coupled to a printer interface 209 that can connect to an external printer (not shown), for example an image-quality printer, col. 6, lines 2-5. Bandaru et al and Safai are analogous art because they are from the similar problem solving area of transferring image data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to add the local printing feature of Safai to Bandaru et al in order to obtain a more immediate printing of images. The motivation for doing so would be to print images prior to using the service.

With respect to claim 37, Bandaru et al does not disclose allowing the user to connect to central server to manipulate the images. Safai discloses that transfers of digital images between camera 100 and server 810 use data compression techniques to reduce the size of the digital image file that is transferred over the networks, col. 29, lines 5-10. Bandaru et al and Safai are analogous art because they are from the similar

problem solving area of transferring image data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to add the image altering feature of Safai to Bandaru et al in order to obtain a method of altering an image. The motivation for doing so would be to reduce bandwidth.

With respect to claim 38, Bandaru et al does not disclose that the device is pre-configured with settings directed to the retail outlet's server. Safai discloses Safai discloses that services 602 are configured to upload the photos received from camera 100 to a designated server or Web site, col. 16, lines 31-34. Bandaru et al and Safai are analogous art because they are from the similar problem solving area of transferring image data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to add the preconfiguration feature of Safai to Bandaru et al in order to obtain a default setting for the device. The motivation for doing so would be to give the user a default or initial setting.

With respect to claim 39, Bandaru et al does not disclose the device is pre-configured with a setting to direct that uploaded images are sent to the store that provided the device. Safai discloses a more automatic method to transfer digital images to a developer or other entity that can prepare photographic prints, col. 3, lines 13-17 and a photographic service provider, such as a photo development business, photograph or film processing business, camera shop, or other service bureau ("photo service provider"), can be located logically separate or remote from the service provider 800 and the owner of camera 100 (col 20, lines 51-55). Bandaru et al and Safai are analogous art because they are from the similar problem solving area of transferring

image data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to add the remote printing of image data to an image developing entity of Safai to Bandaru et al in order to obtain a more convenient way to process images. The motivation for doing so would be to print images at a convenient retailer.

With respect to claim 40, Bandaru et al does not disclose that uploading images to the central server determined by a user preference which specifies the time when uploading is to occur. Safai discloses that in case of delayed sending, information about the current image and the prints desired is stored in an Out Box for later delivery at a scheduled time. Bandaru et al and Safai are analogous art because they are from the similar problem solving area of transferring image data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to add the scheduling feature of Safai to Bandaru et al in order to obtain a preference for receiving images. The motivation for doing so would be to schedule uploading of image data.

With respect to claim 41, Bandaru et al does not disclose mailing processed images the consumer. Safai discloses that the delivery may be automatic; for example, the photographic print may be automatically stuffed into an envelope to which an automatically-generated mailing label is applied, col. 28, lines 27-30. Bandaru et al and Safai are analogous art because they are from the similar problem solving area of transferring image data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to add the mailing feature of Safai to Bandaru et al in order to obtain a preference for receiving images. The motivation for doing so would be to automatically mail image data to the user.

With respect to claim 42, Bandaru et al does not disclose transmitting processed images to the consumer. Safai discloses transfer one or more digital images from camera 100 to a personal computer, workstation, or other electronic device (col. 25, lines 37-41). Bandaru et al and Safai are analogous art because they are from the similar problem solving area of transferring image data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to add the camera transfer feature of Safai to Bandaru et al in order to obtain a preference for receiving images. The motivation for doing so would be to automatically download image data to the user.

With respect to claim 43, Bandaru et al does not disclose making the processed images available for the consumer to pick up. Safai discloses a more automatic way to deliver the completed photographic prints to the intended recipient without requiring multiple visits or trips by the camera owner to the developer, col. 3, lines 13-17). Examiner notes that a user could choose not to enter an address and pickup the processed images from the service provider or third-party vendor if so inclined. Bandaru et al and Safai are analogous art because they are from the similar problem solving area of transferring image data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to add the transfer feature of Safai to Bandaru et al in order to obtain a preference for receiving images. The motivation for doing so would be to pickup processed images or have the images delivered.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thomas J. Lett whose telephone number is 571-272-7464. The examiner can normally be reached on 7-3:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kimberly A. Williams can be reached on 571-272-7471. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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TJL

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